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**S.LAKSHMANAN'S**

SPA PSYCHO CENTER

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# FREUD'S PSYCHOANALYSIS

**Website:http://psycho.way.to**

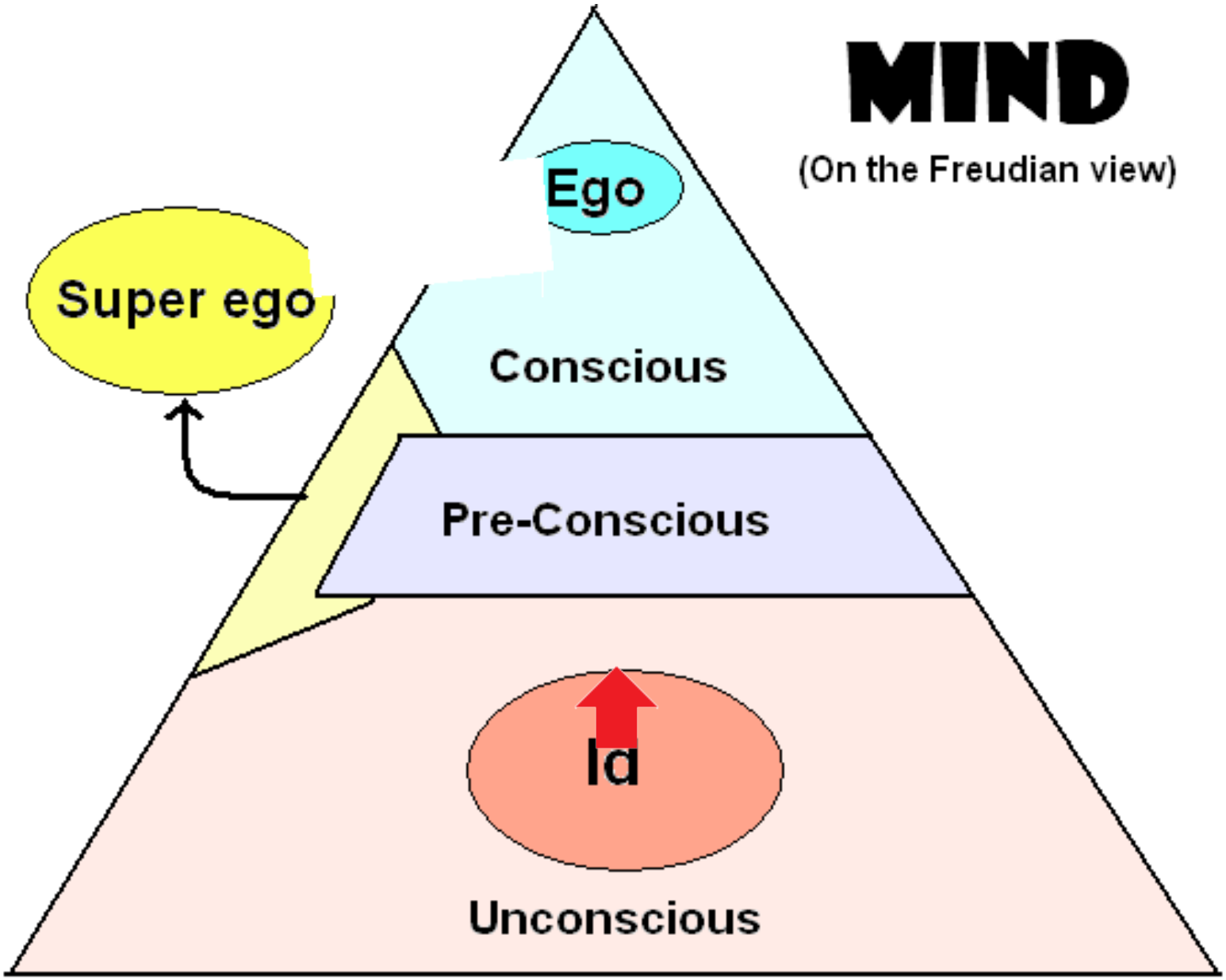
# SIGMUND FREUD

**(1856 – 1939)**

**Birth: 6th May 1856**

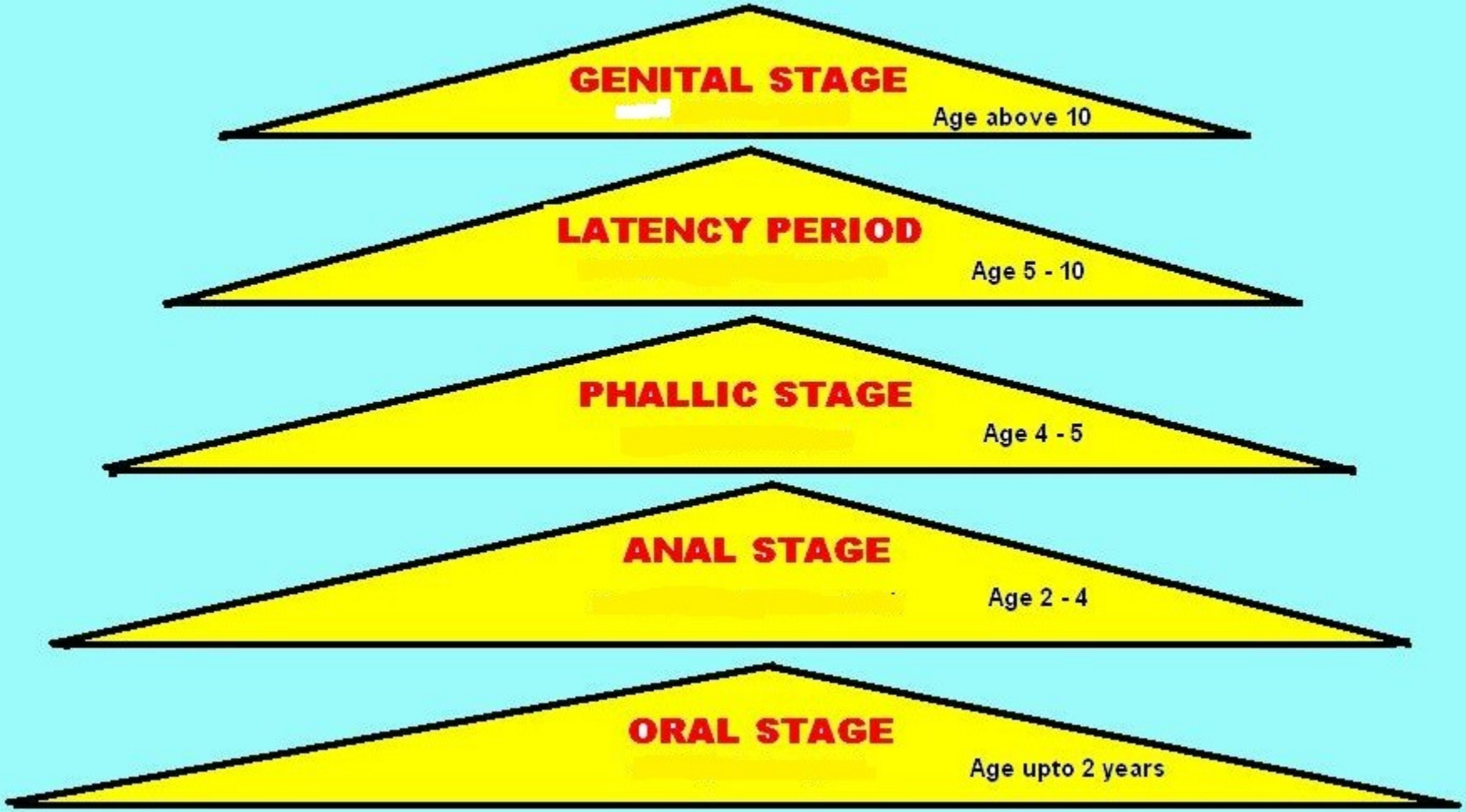
**Expired: 23rd September 1939**

**Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), Austrian neurologist and psychotherapist. He was the first to draw attention to the significance of unconscious processes in normal and neurotic behavior, and was the founder of psychoanalysis as both a theory of personality and a therapeutic practice. He proposed the existence of an unconscious element in the mind which influences consciousness, and of conflicts in it between various sets of forces. Freud also emphasized the importance of a child's semi-consciousness of sex as a factor in mental development, while his theory of the sexual origin of neuroses aroused great controversy. His works include *The Interpretation of Dreams* (1899), *Totem and Taboo* (1913), and *The Ego and the Id* (1923).**


MIND
(On the Freudian view)
Ego
Super ego
Conscious
Pre-Conscious
Id
Unconscious

Three components in the structure of personality are as follows : **id**(it), **ego**(I) and **superego** (super-I). **Id** is the focus of blind instincts, either sexual, or aggressive, which tend towards instant gratification, irrespective of the subject's relationship with external reality. **Ego** perceives information about the surrounding world and the body's condition retains this information in memory and regulates the individual's responses in the interest of self-preservation, helping him adapt to external reality. **Superego** involves moral standards, bans and encouragements assimilated by the individual, mostly unconsciously, in the course of education

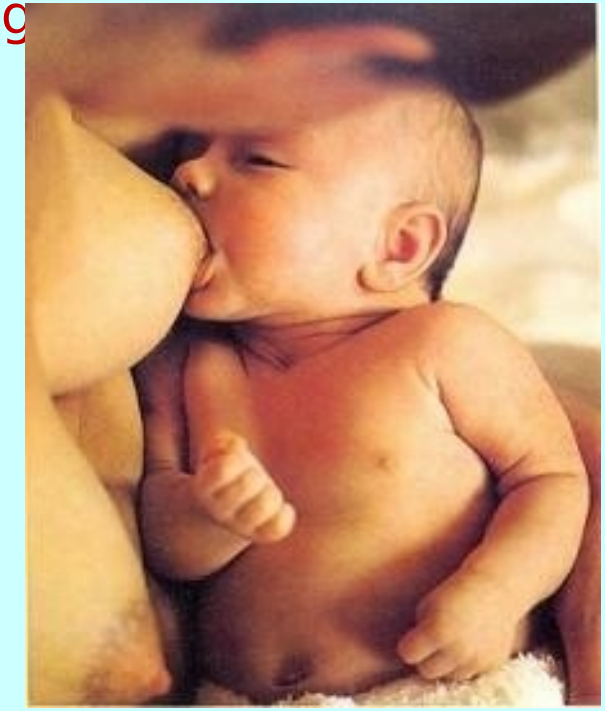
# STAGES OF PSYCHO-SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT



# ORAL STAGE

The stage of infantile development when the infant obtains satisfaction from nursing, biting, and chewing. The early oral phase is held by some psycho-analysts to be passive; the late phase to be active or aggressive.

Too great or too little gratification may result in an oral character with oral pre-occupations forming a disproportionately part of day-today interests-excessive eating, drinking, kissing and smoking



# ANAL STAGE

**An infantile period of development during which the individual derives libidinal satisfaction from activities associated with defecation.**

**The three traits of obstinacy, stinginess, and excessive orderliness, growing out of fixation at the anal level of development.**

# PHALLIC STAGE

**Libidinal interests are shifted to the genital zone at about the end of the third or beginning of the fourth year. Genital interests have been present before this stage; erections have occurred and masturbation is not unknown but the interests are intensified. Part of this intensification is masturbation in character, because physical changes are taking place. Interests center on the sex organs themselves with touching, looking at and exhibiting genitals. A high value is placed on the sex organs as such. An important consequence of the phallic stage is that boys become more masculine and girls more feminine.**

**A male phallic character gives the impression of being a devil-may care, masculine, assured person. Intense vanity, exhibitionism, sensitiveness, and a tendency to maintain the offensive are the characteristic. A girl driven by her envy would use her physical charms or other capabilities to overcome the male in any way she could. Actually both male and female phallic characters are dependent, narcistic, and unable to have mature heterosexual relations.**

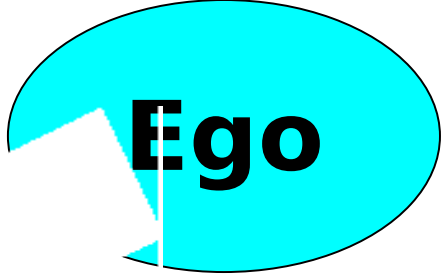
**The Oedipal complex occurs in the phallic stage of**

# LATENCY PERIOD

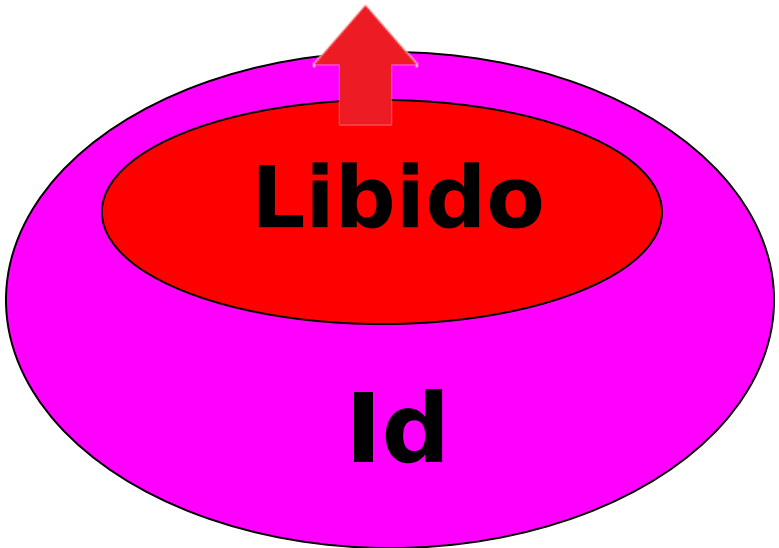
**The latency period extends over the years five to ten with no new area of libidinal localization making an appearance. It was originally considered a period of sexual quiescence. However, sexual interests are still very much presents, but sublimation and other mechanisms are operative, producing a relatively quiet period. Social feelings are extended to individuals outside the family circle at this age. The opinion of their peers looms large to children in this period.**

# GENITAL STAGE

**At about the age of ten, the genital stage is introduced by the prepubertal phase preparatory to physical maturity. During the next two or three years or so, there is a sharp increase in the sheer amount of libido available. As sketched by Anna Freud, regression occurs; libido is directed to infantile love objects; fantasies reappear; aggressive impulses are intensified; habits of cleanness may be lost. There are no new elements but rather a revival of tendencies from infancy. A general disruption or id, ego, and super-ego relationships occur. When the id is in the ascendancy, means of pregential gratification predominate; when the ego is the stronger, anxiety result criminal attacks that make the headlines of our newspapers frequently involve what is essentially a failure to hold id impulses in check.**



# EGO
## in conflicting situation




Libido = the sex instinct

**Arising from a mechanism whereby the child identifies himself with an adult (father), id manifests itself in the form of conscience and may cause feelings of fear and guilt. As originally conceived by Freud, the libido was narrowly sexual in nature, but the concept was broadened to include all kinds of love and pleasure and finally to encompass both the life and death instincts. However, as it is most commonly used in the literature, it means sexuality. Inasmuch as the demands of the id, superego and external reality (to which the individual is compelled to adapt) on the ego are incompatible, the latter inevitably finds itself in a conflicting situation.**

**This creates unbearable stress, from which the individual saves himself by means of "defence mechanisms, viz. repression, rationalization, sublimation, and regression. Alleging that childhood unambiguously determines the character and attitudes of an adult individual, Freud ascribes**